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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

JOSEPH W. FIFER.

can Nominee for Governor of

Illinois.

Joseph W. Fifer, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Illinois, was born at Staunton, Va. In 1837, while yet a lad, his father settled in the western part of Me-Lean Gounty, Illinois, and began farming in a small way. The elder Fifer was very poor, and a rude log cabin sheltered him and his family. During the four years from 1837 to 1861, young Fifer was employed in the rough work of clear-ing his father's new farm and, when the state

of the farm would permit, in the occupation of laying brick as the assistant of his father, who was a brickmason by trade.

In 1861 young Fifer and his brother, George H., enlisted in the linity-third Illinois Infantry, George H. Fifer, the elder brother, rose to be a licuteoant and was killed late in the war at the battle of Fort Esperanza, Texas. Joseph served in the ranks as a private, until on July 13, 1863, he was desperately wounded in an assault on the rebel intremelments at Jackson, Miss.
Lates in 1863 the young soulser, insying, by virtue of a strong constitution, recovered from his wound, entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. By dint of hard work in vacation times he kept himself in college, and graduated in 1863. In 1867, while still in college, he began the study of law, and in the year 1860 was admitted to the bar and hung out his shingle in the city of Bloomington. Two years later Mir. Fifer was elected corporation counsel of Bloomington and in 1872 State's Attorney. He held the latter office until 1880, when he was elected to the State Sente, in which body he served four years.

Mr. Fifer is six feet tall, spare of flesh, of a swarthy complexion, keen black eyes, with a heavy head of coarse black hair, now beginning to be tinged with gray.

COURTLAND C. MATSON

Brief Sketch of the Gubernatorial

Nominee of the Indiana Dem-

crats.

Courtiand C. Matson, whom the Democrats of Indiana have named as their candidate for Governor, is now serving his eighth consecu-tive year as a member of the House of Repre-sentatives from the Fifth District of the Hoosier State, which is composed of the coun-ties of Bartholomew, Brown, Hendricks, John-

son, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, and Putnam. From the Congressional Directory we reproduce this Drief Execute of Cot. Matson, et al. Courtland C. Matson, of Greencastle, was born at Brookville, Indiana, April 25, 1841; is a graduate of Indiana Asbury University; at the beginning of the war enlisted as a private in the Siatsenth Indiana Volunteers, and after one year's service in that regiment entered the Sixth Indiana Cavalry (Seventy-first Volunteers), and served in that regiment until October, 1895, filling different intermediate grades up to that of Colonel of the latter regiment; after the war he studied law with his father, after the war he studied law with his father, Hen, John A Matson; entered the practice at his present home, and has so continued; was three times elected as Prosecuting Attorney of different courts in Indiana; was elected to the Frity-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fritieth Congresses as a Democrat, receiving 16,604 votes against 10,162 votes for Chase, Republican.

MINNESOTA PROHIBITIONISTS. Delegates-at-Large and District Delegates

to the National Convention. The Minnesota delegates-at-large to the Na-tional Prohibition Convention have been se-lected by the State Committee, and are as fol-

MISSOURI LABOR MEN.

They Select a Complete State Ticket and

They Select a Complete State Ticket and Appoint Delegates.

The Missouri State Convention of the Union Labor party met at Sedalia and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, A. R. Mannsring; Lieutenaut Governor, J. C. Beaborn; Secretary of State, Boswell Fox; Auditor, William Noere; Treasurer, Warren Vertreez; Attorney Geceral, L. L. Bridger; Railroad Commissioner, W. H. Bell; Registrar of Landa, G. B. De Bernad; Judice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals, Frank E. Ritchie; Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, Paul J. Dixon; Judge of the Supreme Court, Corbin D. Jones; These delegates-at-large to the National Convention were chosen: David Cowan, Charles Nolan, G. W. Pike, G. B. Delbernard; alivenates, G. W. Snow, Frank Smith, E. E. Bridges, and J. M. Harrington,

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Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1888

INGERSOLL ON CONKLING.

ervices at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7% p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-Statesman Delivered Before an Albany Gathering.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. The Political Honesty and Rigid Integrity of the Senator Painted in Transient members are fraternally invited to

> His Elequence Was Matchless, His Love of Truth and the Right



THE CRATOR,

Col. Ingersoll spoke as follows:

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes, and purchase and sale of real estate prompily attended to. Office on corner of Michigan and Peninsular Avenues, opposite the Court House, GRAYLING, MICH. F. F. THATCHER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, GRAYLING, MICH. Office and Residence corner of Michigan and Peninsular Avenues.

G. M. F. DAVIS, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

GRAYLING, MICH. Office at Residence, corner of Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street.

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Eloquent Panegyric on the Dead

Glowing Colors.

Unbounded.

[Albany (N. Y.) telegram.] Thirty-five hundred persons in the Acadmy of Music in this city, Wednesday night, listened to an oration by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll to the memory of Roscoe Conkling, and one-fourth as many more besieged the barred doors, while many climbed to the roof and peeped through the skylights. The ceren ies were under



the auspices of the Senate and Assembly.

Col. Ingersoll spoke as follows:

Roscae Conkling, a great man, an orator, a statesmen, a lawyer, a distinguished citizen of the Republic, in the zenith of his fame and power has reached his journey's end; and we are met, here in the city of his birth, to pay our tribute to his worth and work. He earned and held a proud position in the public thoughts. He stood for independence, for courage, and above all for absolute integrity, and his name was known and honored by many millions of his fellow-men.

The literature of many lands is rich with the tributes that gratitude, admiration, and love have paid to the great and honored dead. These tributes disclose the character of nations, the ideals of the human race. In them we find the estimates of greatness—the deeds and lives that challenged praise and thrilled the nearts of men.

of men.

In the presence of death the good man judges as he would be judged. He knows that men are only fragments, that the greatest walk in shadow, and that faults and failures mingle with the fives of all. In the grave should be buried the prejudices and passions born of confict. Charity should hold the scales in which are weighed the deeds of men. Poculiarities, traits born of locality and surroundings, these are but the dust of the race. These are accidents, drappry, clothes, rashions, that have nothing to do with the man except to hide his character. They are the clouds that cling to

dents, drapery, clothes, hashons, that have nothing to do with the man except to hide his character. They are the clouds that cling to mountains. Time gives us clearer vision. That which was merely local fades away. The words of envy are forgotten, and all there is of sterling worth remains. He who was called a partisan is a patriot. The revolutionist and the outlaw are the founders of nations, and he who was regarded as a scheming, selfish politician becomes a statesman, a philosopher, whose words and deeds shed light.

Fortunate is that nation great enough to know the great. When a great man dies, one who has inobly fought the battle dilfs, who has been faithful to every trust, and has uttored his highest, noblest thought, one who has stood proudly by the right in spite of jeer and taunt, neither stopped by foe nor swerved by friendin honoring him, in spoaking words of praise and love above his dust, we pay a tribute to ourselves. How poor this world would be without its graves, without the memories of its mighty dead. Only the voiceless speak for ever.

out its graves, without the memories of its mighty dead. Only the voiceless speak forever.

Intelligence, integrity and courage are the great pillars that, support the state. Above all, the citizens of a free nation should honor the brave and independent man—the man of stainless integrity, of will and intellectual force. Such men are the Atlases on whose mighty shoulders rest the great fabric of the Republic. Flatterers, cringers, crawiers, time-servers are the dangerous citizens of a democracy. They who gain applause and power by pandering to mistakes, the prejudices and passions of the multitude are the enemies of liberty. When the intelligent submit to the clamor of the many snaredy begins, and the Republic reaches the edge of chaos. Medicerity, touched with ambition, fatters the base and caluminates the great, while the true patriot, who will do neither, is often sacrificed.

In a government of the people a leader should be a teacher; he should carry the torch of truth. Most veople are the slaves of habit, followers of custom, believers in the wisdom of the past, and were it not for brave and splendid souls "the dust of antique time would lie unswept and mountainous error be too highly heaped for truth to overpeer." Custom is a prison looked and barred by those who long ago were dust, the keys of which are in the keeping of the doad. Nothing is grander than when a strong, intrepid man breaks the chains, levels the walls, and breasts the many-headed mob like some great clift that meets the innumerable billows of the sea.

Roscoe Conkling was a man of superb courage. He not only acted without fear, but he had that fortiture of soul that bears the consequences of the course pravaed without—of pride, from within. Vanity is a vane that turn, a willow that beards with every breeze; pride is the oak that defies the storm. One is cloud, the other rock. One is weakness, the other strength.

This imperious man entered public life in the dawn of the reformation, at the time when the

is the oax that dolles the storm. One is cloud, the other rock. One is weakness, the other strength.

This imperious man entered public life in the dawn of the reformation, at the time when the country needed men of pride, of principle, and courage. The institution of slavery had poisoned all the springs of power. Hefore this crime ambition fell upon its knees—politicians, judges, ciergymen, and merchant princes bowed low and humbly with their hats in their hands. The real friend of man was denounced as the enemy of his country, the real enemy of the human race was called a statesman and a patriot. Slavery was a bund and pledge of peace, of union, of national greatness. The temple of American liberty was finished—the auction-block was the corner-stone.

It is hard to conceive of the inter demoralization, of the political blindness and immorality, of the patriotic dishonesty, of the crueity and degradation of a people who supplemented the incomparable. Declaration of Independence with the fugitive slave law. Think of the honored statesman of that ignoble time, who wallowed in this mirs, and who, decorated with dripping fith, received the plandits of their fellow-men. The noble, the really patriotic, were clad in the robes of office. But let us speak no word of blame; let us teel that each one seted according to his light, according to his darkness.

At last the conflict came. The hosts of light

speak no word of blame; let us feel that each one acted according to his light, according to his darkness.

At last the conflict came. The hosts of light and darkness prepared to meet upon the fields of war. The question was presented: Shall the Republic be slave or free? The Republican party had triumphed at the polls. The greatest man in our history was President-elect. The victors were aspalled, they already from the great responsibility of success. In the presence of rebellion they bestated, they offered to return the fruits of victory. Hoping to avert war, they were willing that slavery should become immortal. An amendment to the Constitution was proposed to the effect that no subsequent amendment should over be made that is any way should interfere with the right of man to steel his fellow-men. This, the most marvelous proposition ever submitted to a congress of sivilized men, received in the House an overwhalming majority, and the necessary two-thirds in the Senate. The Republican party, in the moment of its triumph, deserted every principle for which it had so gallantly contended, and with trembling hands of fear laid size on the House, shoot as firm as the 200 at Thes-

mopylee. Thaddeus Stevens—as maliciously right as any other man was ever wrong—refused to kneel. Owen Loveloy, remembering his brother's noble blood, refused to surrender, and on the edge of discuion, in the shadow of dreadful preparation, while the Republican party was retracing its steps. Rosoce Conking voted no. This puts a wreath of glory on his toals. From that vote to the last moment of his life he was a champion of equal rights, stanch and stalwart.

From that moment he stood in the front rank. He never wavered and he never swerved. By his devotion to principle, his conrace, the appendor of his diction, by his varied and profound knowledge, his conscientions devotion to the great cause, and by his intellectual aceps and fallow men. We had been also and the subject of his diction, by his varied and profound knowledge, his conscientions devotion to the great cause, and by his intellectual aceps and fallow men.

Diasalers in the field, reverses at the polis did not and could not ahake his courage or his faith. He knew the ghastly meaning of defeat. He knew the ghastly meaning of defeat. He knew that the great ship that slavery sought to strand and wrock was freighted with the world's sublimest hope. He battled for a nation's life, for the rights of all. He guarded with a father's care the rights of the hunted, the hated and despised. He attacked the savages statutes of the reconstructed States with a distribution of the same and an american estimate clothed with every civil right; until the Constitution was his shield, until the ballot was his sword. And long after we are dead the colored man in this and other lands will speak his name in reverence and love. Others wavered, but he stood firm; some were false, but he was proudly true—fearlessly faithful unto death. He gladily, proudly grapped the hands of colored men who stood with him as makers of our laws, and treated them as equals and as friends. The cry of Sodal equality, coined and untered by some wealth of the save and honer, and he also felt, and pro

peak, sed there it stands, firm as the earth beneath, pure as the stars above.

He was a great lawyer. He understeed the frame-work, the anatomy, the foundations of law; was familiar with the great streams and currents and tides of authority. He knew the history of legislation, the principles that have been sottled upon the fields of war. He knew the maxims, those crystallizations of commonsense, those hand-grenades of argument. He was not a case lawyer, a decision index, or an eche; he was original, thoughful, and profound. He had breadth and scope, resource, learning, logic, and above all a sense of justice. He was painstaking and conscientious, anxious to know the facts, preparing for every attack, ready for every defense. He rested only when the end was reached. During the contest he neither sent or received a flag of truce. He was true to his clients—making their case his. Feeling responsibility, he listened patiently to details, and to his industry there were only the limits of time and strength. He was a student of the Constitution. He knew the boundaries of State ak, and there it stands, firm as the earth be



THE SUBJECT

and Federal jurisdiction, and no man was more familiar with those great declaions that are the peaks and promontories, the headlands and the beacons of the isw.

He was an orator, earnest logical, intense, and picturesque. He laid the foundation with care, with accuracy and skill, and rose by 'cold gradation and well-belanced form' from the corner-stone of statement to the domed conclusion. He filled the stage. He satisfied the eye; the audience was his. He had that indefinable thing called presence. Tall, commanding, erect, ample in speech, graceful in compliment, Titanic in denunciation, rich in illustration, prodigal of comparison and metaphor, and his sentences, measured and rhythmical, fell like music on the enraptured throng.

Sensitive to the last degree, he keenly felt the blows and stabs of the envisous and obscure—of the smallest, of the weakest—but the greatest could not drive him from his convictions. He would not stoop to ask or give an explanation. He left his words and deeds to justify themselves.

He held in light esteem a friend who heard with half-believing ears the slander of a foe, He walked a highway of his own, and kept the company of his self-respect. He would not turn aside to avoid a foe, to graef or gain a friend.

In his nature there was no compromise. To

turn aside to avoid a foe, to greet or gain a friend.

In his nature there was no compromise. To him there were but two paths—the right and wrong. He was maligned, misrepresented, and misunderstood, but he would not answer. He knew that character speaks louder far than any words. He was as slient as he is now, and his silence, better than any form of speech, refuted every charge.

He was an American, proud of his cuntry, that was and ever will be proud of him. He did not find perfection only in other lands. He did not grow small and shrunken, withered and apologetic in the presence of those upon whom greatness had been thrust by chance. He could not be overawed by dukes or lords nor flattered into vertebrateless subservience by the patronizing smiles of kings. In the midst of conventionalities he had the feeling of sufficiation. He believed in the royalty of man, in the sovereignty of the citizen, and in the matchless greatness of this Republic.

and in the matchiess greatness of this Republic.

He was of the classic mold—a figure from the antique worlds. He had the pose of the great statues, the pride and bearing of the intellectual Greek, of the conquering Roman, and he stood in the wide, free air as though within his veins there fewed the blood of a hundred kings.

And as he lived he died. Proudly he entered the darkness, or the dawn, that we call death, Unshrinking he passed bayond our horizon, he youd the twilight's purple hills, beyond the utmost reach of human harm or holy, to that was realm of silence or of joy where the immunerable dwell; and he has left with us his wealth of thought and deed, the mesuory of a brave, imperious, housest man, who bowed alone to death.

GOV. RUSK IN THE FIELD.

Wisconsin Republicans Instruct Their Delegates to Support Him for the Presidency.

Georgia Democrats for Cleveland and New Jersey Republicans for Phelps.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention at Madison, was presided over by Ira D. Brad-ford, of Eau Claire, Theodore Ogten, of Milwaukee, acting as Secretary The following delegates-at-large were chosen: Senator John C.
Spooner of Hudson, Henry C. Payne of Milwankee, H. O. Fairchild of Marinette, and H. C.
Adams of Madison; alternates. O. H. Fothers
of Janesville, C. R. Erwin of Tomah, J. A. McCourt of Folk, and L. C. Rlein of Racine,
The district delegates are:
1. Jean's Stone and L. H. Barker.
2. A. S. Ludlow and G. A. Knapp.
3. To be elected on the 16th.
4. H. J. Baumgaertner and Charles A. Chapin.

in.
5. Charles A. Vrooman and H. G. Kress.
6. A. J. Turner and A. L. Thompson.
7. L. S. Fisher and D. G. James.
8. James O'Neill and J. G. Liverman.
9. D. B. Scott and R. B. Sanford.
The following Presidential ejectors were

D. D. B. Scott and R. B. Sanford.

The following Presidential electors were chosen:
At Large—Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Madison, S. E. Brisni of Ean Claire.

1. C. M. Palmer of Racine.
2. A. P. Harwood of Nijon.
3. A. Dodge of Monroe.
4. Julius Goldsmith of Milwaukse.
5. John Rusch of Sheboygan.
6. Albert F. Hill of Friendship.
7. O. M. Temple of Mauston.
8. Carrie G. Bell of Bayfield.
9. Dr. John Phinney of Waupaca.
The resolutions denounce free trade as a dangerous heresy, laud civil service reform, demand a free ballot and a fair count, denounce Cloveland's tariff message to Congress, and Indorse Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk for President in the following words:

"The Republicans of Wisconsin, represented in this convention, present the name of Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Chicago the 10th of June next, as a candidate in every respect worthy to receive its momination for the Presidency, Gov. Rusk's character and capacity have been proved by long and varied services in public He, both infiltery and civil. He was one of the most gallant soldiers who fought in the war to preserve the Union. In the various positions he has occupied in civil life, as a Representative in Congress for many years, and as Governor of this State for three successive terms, be has shown a fidelity to Republican principles, an honesty, courage, and wise judgment such as eminently fit him for the duries of Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Henry C. Pavne was unanimously chosen Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The convention named Milwaukee as the place for holding the State Convention, which will nominate State officers. It will be held some time in September.

GEORGIA FOR CLEVELAND.

Delegates to St. Louis Chosen and Instructed for the President. The Georgia Democratic Convention convened at Atlanta and elected the Hon. Hokes Smith Chairman. These delegates at large to the St. Louis convention were chosen: Pope Barrow, F. G. Dubignon, Albert Cox, and Washington Dessan.

Each of the ten districts chose two delegates, Each of the ten districts chose two delegates, and the issue was made squarely on the tariff. Every delegate chosen is for the Mills bill and with the President. The platform indorses the administration of President Cloveland, declares that the treasury surplus is kept up to 'maintain and protect corpulent and heary-headed monopoly under the pretext of fostering infant industries which never grow old and are as insatiate as cormorants,' indorses the President's position on the tariff, and closes by instructing the delegates to the St. Louis' convention for Cleveland.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS

William Walter Phelps the Favorite Son-Delegates to Chicago Chosen.

The New Jersoy Republicans assembled in State Convention at Trenton and choice the following delegates at large to the National Convention: Ex-Senator William J. Sewell of Camden, Senator John W. Griggs of Passato, ex-Congressman George A. Halsey of Newark, and John Hart Brewer of Trenton.

The district delegates are:

1. Richard T. Starr and Isaac Moffatt of Salem.

Salem.
2. William B. Skirm of Trenton and Joseph H. Gaskill of Mount Holly.
3. Henry S. White of Monmouth and Joseph H. T. Martin of Middleacx.
4. John I. Blair and H. B. Herr of Princeton.
5. William M. Johnson of Bergen and H. O. Marsh of Morris.
6. Henry M. Doremus and Henry A. Potter of

Essex.
7. John B. V. Redenburgh and John Ramsey of Hudson. 7. John B. V. Redenburgh and John Ramsey of Hudson.

A platform was adopted declaring the mission of the Republican party to be protection to the industries of the people by a tariff adjusted to that special end; protection to the civili rights of the people by securing a free ballot and an honest count to every lawful voter; protection to the basis of the character of the people by the general education of children; protection to the government of the people by promoting the reform of the civil service; and protection of the homes of the people by the due restriction of vice and intemperance. A resolution favoring william Waiter Fhelps for the Fresidency was road smid cheers and adopted. A resolution denouncing the Mills tariff bill did not reach a vote.

CONGRESSMAN WILKINS BEATEN. The Democrats of His District Censure Him for Opposing Cleveland.

Him for Opposing Cleveland.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Chio District in session at Coshocton adopted resolutions indorsing Cleveland, and instructed the St. Louis descrates to vote for Cleveland and Black. Congressman Wilkins was indirectly censured for his tariff views, and instructed to vote with the Democratic majority in the House in carrying out the President's recommendations on revenue reform and tariff reduction. There were six candidates for Congress in the feld, Wilkins seeking a renomination, and five opponents. Capt. J. B. Owens, of Newark, was nominated on the forty-first ballot, receiving 140 votes. There came near being a riof in the convention over the effort of the Hill and other Wilkins men to stampede the convention.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS. Blaine Delegates Named and Plumb and Ingalls Complimented,

The Kansas Republican State Convention to nominate delegates to Chicago was held at Wichita. Resolutions indorsing Flumb and Ingalis were adopted, and Means. Strong. Osborne, Hallowell, and Griffin were selected as delegates to Chicago. The sentiment of the convention was decidedly in favor of Blaine.

MICHIGAN LABOR MEN.

Delegates to Cincinnati Chosen and Weaver Indorsed for President.

The Union Labor Convention of Michigan, held at Lansing on the 9th inst., consisted of 150 delegates, nearly three-fourths of whom attended the Greenback convention of the previous day. A full delegation was chosen to attend the National Labor-Greenback Convention at Cineinnati. Resolutions were adopted recommending fusion between the Greenback and various Labor parties and indorsing Gen. Weaver for President. It was intended at this convention to place a State ticket in nomination, but this plan was abendened, it being deemed begt to await the result at Cineinnation, M. Potter, of Lansing, and Ben Colvin, of Saginaw, are the delegates-at-large. Indorsed for President.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EZNA WIMCHESTER OF Portamouth, N. H., has officially announced himself as a caudidate for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination of New Hampshire.

sted A. R. Boin of Cinemana for Congress by scelamation.

The Georgia Prohibitionists have decided to nominate in each district a candidate for the Legislature pledged to vote for a statutory pro-hibition law.

Hon John B. Gonnon, Chairman of the Indi-ana Democratic State Central Committee, died at his home in Greenoastie, of praeumonis, af-ter an illness of only a few days.

DR. WESLEY HUMPERRY, a distinguished surgeon who served under Grant and Sherman in the war, died at Kansas

MICHIGAN'S FAVORITE SON.

The Republican State Convention Portrait and Biography of the Republi-Sends an Alger Delegation to Chicago.

Michigan Greenbackers Indorse Weaver and Delaware Democrats Favor Cleveland.

The Michigan Republican Convention assembled at Grand Rapids on the 8th inst., and was called to order by the temporary Chairman, E. S. Lacy, who enlogized General Alger, dwalling on his entering the almy from Grand Rapids, spoke of his charittes, of his executive abilities, and took strong ground in favor of unceasing work for Alger in the Chicago Convention. Mr. Lacy was frequently interrupted by applause. The usual committees were then appointed, Mr. Lacy was made permanent Chairman. The following were chosen as the State Central Committee: First District, Henry M. Duffield, Charles Wright; Second, Tom S. Applegate, Joe T. Jacobs; Third, D. R. Ainger, W. N. Witbington; Fourth, T. A. Giddings, A. B. Gopley; Fifth, G. W. Webber, William Alden Smith; Sixth, S. F. Kimball, Otis Fuller; Seventh, William H. Ecker, A. R. Avery; Eighth, N. J. Brown, F. C. Stone; Ninth, Newcomb McGrath, E. B. Martin; Tenth, E. F. Carrington, D. C. Page; Eleventh, T. T. Bates, H. O. Young.

District delegates to Chicago were chosen as follows: Fifth District, A. B. Watson and Cyril Brown; Sixth, William McPherson and William B. McCroery; Seventh, Edgar Weeks and Harrison Gee; Ninth, E. O. Shaw and George W. Crawford; Eleventh, S. M. Stophenson and Perry Hannah.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. The resolutions reasing the principles of the Republican party as enunciated by previous National Conventions; declare that the protective policy funnished the means to pay off the war debt, quadrupled the prosperity and financial resources of the American people, rendered the nation absolutely independent, employed and elevated labor, and sepacially for singling out the four great industrice of Michigan for president, and calis on all the Michigan delegates at Chicago to use every henorable means to secure his nomination for President.

Robert E. Fraser, J. K. Bois, W. Q. Atwood dooleed, and F. R. Distance were elected delegates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS. Delegates-at-Large to the Chicago Con-

vention Chosen at Concord.

The New Hampshire Republican State Convention assembled at Concord and organized by electing Henry E. Burniam permanent Chairman Laboration Burniam attacked the President bitterly, denouncing his pension vetoes and tariff views. Mention of Blaine's name was wildly applanded. These delegates-at-large to the National Convention were chosen: Pierson Chency of Manchester, Jacob H. Gallinger of Concord, Hiram A. Tuttle of Pittsfield, and Alried T. Batchelder of Keene, They are uninstructed, but their Presidential preferences are understood to be as follows: Chency and Batchelder for Depew, Gallinger for Harrison, Tuttle for any man who can earry New York. Those district delegates were chosen:

1. John D. Peadey of Wolfhoro and Edward H. Gliman of Exeter.

2. The Hon. Chester Pike of Cornish and Col, Charles F. Greenloaf of Franconia.

The platform denounces the administration for its tariff policy, for its pension policy, its sheries policy, and for its 'pretense' of civil-service reform. The platform is particularly sovere upon the wool clause in the Mills tariff bill. It denounces the Democratic party for identifying itself with the interests of the liquor desiers throughout the country and instructs the delegates to Chicago to use every honorable effort to place in nomination a ticket that will "command universal confidence, dety every ussaulit, and be resistless at the polls." vention Chosen at Concord.

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS.

They Elect Delegates to St. Louis and Favor Cleveland's Renomination.

The Delaware Democratic State Convention assembled at Dover, and chose Robert Hill, of Smyrna, as Fermanent Chairman. The following delegates to St. Louis were chosen: Newcastle County, L. C. Vandegrift and E. R. Coohran; Kent County, W. A. C. Hardcastle and C. J. Harrington; Sussex County, W. F. Cohsey and W. H. Stevens.

The platform indorese the national administration, the course of Mr. Hayard as Secretary of State, and indorese President Cleveland's views on the tariff and his opposition to monopolistic trusts; favors his renomination, and closes with an indorsement of the Mills tariff bill. Favor Cleveland's Renomination.

MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS. They Choose Delegates and Indorse Gen.

Weaver for President. Weaver for President.

The Michigan Greenback State Convention met at Lansing and chose James I. Mead and W. H. Innes delegates-at-large to the Cincinnati convention. A full delegation from each Congressional district was also elected. W. D. Fuller was mane chairman of the State Congressional district was also elected. W. D. Fuller was mane chairman of the State Congressional district was also elected. W. D. Fuller was made chairman of the State Congressional district was also elected. W. D. Fuller was made chairman of the delegation to the national convention to unite with any organization adopting the essential principles of the Greenback party, but no sentiment favorable to fusion with either of the eld parties was apparent. The delegates were instructed to vote for the nomination of Gen. Weaver for President.

OTHER PARTY CONVENTIONS.

Arizona Democrats.

The Territorial Democratic Convention of Arizona, in session at Phonix, elected John C. Herndon of Prescott and George G. Berry of Tombstone delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. A resolution was passed indorsing President Cleveland's administration, and asking for home rule for Territories. New Jersey Republicans.

William J. Sewell, John Hart Brewer, John W. Griggs, and George A. Halsey were chosen dolegates at large to Chicago by the New Jersey Republican State Convention. The platform declares for high tariff, and indorses the temperance legislation enacted by the State Legislature last winter. Colorado Prohibitionista

The Colorado State Prohibition Convention met at Donver and elected these delegates to the National Convention: Henry C. Dillon, George Wallace, H. C. Walker, T. E. Bliss, Mrs. Telford, William Butler, W. G. Sprague, W. C. Stover, J. A. Maxwell and John Hipp. The New Mexico Democrats

The Territorial Convention of New Mexico Democrats, held at Santa Fe3 chose W. B. Childers and Rafael Romero as delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis. Both are Cleveland zion.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS. The Feeling in Michigan.

The Feeling in Michigan.

The Detroit papers print the result of a canvass for Republican Presidential preferences,
extending to more than 700 election precisets
in Michigan. After Alger, Lincolu is second
choice, with 176; Gresham third, with 125; and
Blaine fourth, with 102. In 514 precincts the
reply is given that Blaine would lose votes and
in 181 that he would gain. This canvass was
made several weeks ago. Like most favorite
sons, Gen. Alger is a candidate for either first
or second place on the ticket.

Nominated for Congress. Nominated for Congress.

Prof. W. W. Edwards of McKendree College, by the Prohibitionists of the Eighteenth Illinois District; Thomas Byan, by the Republicans of the Fourth Kanasa District; J. H. Rowell, by the Republicans of the Fourteenth Illinois District; Joseph H. Outhwaite, by the Democrate of the Thirteenth Ohio District; Samuel R. Peters, by the Republicans of the Seventh Kanasa District.

The Maine Labor Party. A conference of leading labor men held at Augusta, Me., resolved to issue a call for a labor convention to be held at Waterville, June 19, to nominate a candidate for Governor and four candidates for Congress.

No Second Choice.

Scenter Eugene Hale, of Maine, said, in an terview at New York, his State had no terond choice for President, but he did not think Mr. Blaine intended to formally amounce himself as a candidate.

AT a Nationalist meeting in Sligo, Ire-land, resolutions were passed condemning the Papal rescript, and pledging allegiance to Parnell's leadership.

The Avalanche

TALATAC PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY CRAYLING, MICHICAN,

> PALMER Editor and Proprietor TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

> > CONGRESSIONAL

Work of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mn, REAGAN made a speech in the Senate, on the 7th inst, in opposition to the pleurs-pneu-monia bill. He believed many of its features monis bill. He believed many of its features were unconstitutional, and said he had numerous letters and remembrances protesting against the bill, and suggesting that its object was to place the control of the cattle of the country in the hands of the Chicago syndicate. The Sanate, in executive session, ratified the Chimese treaty without a division. Benator Edmunds has reported the fisheries treaty adversely, submitting a written majority report, and Senator Morgan submitting a favorable minority report. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would call up the treaty a week honce. Mr. Palmer withdrew his amendment to the landgrant forfeiture bill regarding the exemption of pre-emption and homestead claims and offered a substitute. Mr. Frye introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to provide more efficient mail service between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies. The House suspended the rules and passed the river and harbor bill. Mr. Townshend introduced a bill appropriating \$0,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to the memory of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancook. Mr. Brown of Ohio introduced a bill modifying the civil service law. The President has vetoel the bill providing for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas.

Afræa an absence of nearly a week Mr. Vocchees reappeared on the floor of the Senate on

hoes reappeared on the floor of the Senate on the 8th inst, and made public acknowledge noes reappeared on the noor of the Senate on the 8th inst., and made public acknowledgment of and expressed his regret for the language he used on the occasion of the rough-and-tumble debate between himself and 3r. Ingalis. Said he: "Idesire to say to the Senate that, however severe the provocation which was given, yet I made use of language at that time contrary to parliamentary rules and usages and to the decrum of the Senate. I regret having used such language, and tender a proper apology to the Senate of the United States for doing so. My high respect for the dignity of this body, of which I have been for many years now a member, as well as my self-respect, induces me to make this statement. The senate discussed the land-grant forfeiture bill. The House of Representatives devoted another day to the discussion of the Milis tariff bill. The principal speech was made by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, in opposition to the measure. The other speakers were Measure. Stockdale of Mississippi, Mansur of Missouri, Richardson of Tennesses, J. D. Taylor of Ohio, McAdoo of New Jersey, Morrow of California, Stone of Mississippi, Mansur of Missouri, Richardson of Texas.

THE railroad land-grant forfeiture bill passed the Senate without division on the 9th inst. As passed, the bill declares forfeited to the United States all lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads opposite to and co-terminous with the portion of such road not now completed and in operation; and all such lands are declared to be a part of the public domain. When the river and harbor bill came up, Mr. Cullom offered a Hennephi amendment. It is practically the old measure authorizing the Secretary of War to construct the canal and feeder on one of the routes bere-tofore surveyed. To begin with, \$500,0.0 is appropriated. The Senator also introduced a waterway amendment, which provides for a survey for a ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River. The international copyright bill was passed by the Fenats by a vote of 25 to 10. The bill authorizing the executive departments to participate in the Ohio Valley centennial exposition at Cincinnati passed the Senate. The House bill establishing a life-saving station at Kewannes. Wils., was also passed by the Senatons to the Senate: Robort B. Romewolt of New York to be United States Minister to the Netherlands; Lawton V. Moor to be United States Consul at Lyons, France. The House talked all the day on the tariff. Measrs, Boutelle of Maine, Bynum of Indiana, Hocker of Mississippi, Wise of Virginia, and Kennedy of Ohio discussed the Mills bill.

Two Reports on the fisheries treaty were As passed, the bill declares forfeited to the

Two seronts on the fisheries treaty were made to the Scuate on the 19th inst. from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The majority report, after an extended review of the objections traced and criticisms of the method of negotiation, summarizes the objections to the treaty. It is held that some of the bays left to be visited by American fishermen are valueless, and that whether bay fishing be or be not profitable, the United States ought not to give up the right of its vessels to visit these bays, which right has been exercised for more than a century. The new area of delimitation puts American fishermen in great danger of unintentionally invaling prohibited waters. Objection is taken to the three-mile limit, and it is held that the proposed treaty is a complete surrender of rights now existing under the treaties of 1751 and 1818, and other agreements. The President's action in withholding part of the correspondence incidental to the negotiation of the treaty is resented as a violation of the treaty is resented as a violation of continuous practice since the foundation of the Government. The minority report claims that, in view of the grave emergency presented by this old and harasing controversy, formal and technical objections should not be urged, and that the interests of the entire country demand that the treaty be ratified. It is urged that to resort to treaty arrangements for regulating the fisheries is better than to depend upon the law of nations. Measures of retailation, non-intercourse, and that the record with the President water and Post, of Illinois, Wilkins and Newton, of Louisians, Brumm, Atkinson and Fardley, of Fennsylvania, Clement and Candler, of Georgia, Beldeu and Tracy, of New York, Dargan, of South Carolina, Vance, of Connectiont, and White, of Michigan, aired their views on the Mills tariff bill.

Ma Scott, of Pennsylvania, who is in accord with the President on the tariff, male as made to the Senate on the 10th inst. from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The majority

Ma Scorr, of Pennsylvania, who is in accord with the President on the tariff, made a cord with the President on the tariff, made a speech to the House more than two hours long in support of the Mills bill on the lith inst. During the celivery of the speech Mrs. Cleveland sat in the gallery for a time, and Speaker Carlisis, Postmaster General Dickinson, and First Assistant Postmaster General Dickinson, and First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson were among Mr. Scott's auditors. He went over the arguments for free trade drawn from the science of political economy, and denounced those as the real Bourbons who set their faces against the teachings of science and the lessons of experience. After defending the bill, with a warm sulegy on its wisdom, he took up Mr. Bandall's proposed measure, which he criticised severely. He took as a sample the iron and steel schedule, which he declared in creased the burden upon every class in the community. It gave the astounding result that for every dollar of reduction of duties in the from schedule has was added to the public burden. Mr. Gear of lows, spoke in opposition to the Mills bill, which he said would destroy American labor. He declared that in this contest between free trade and protection the Republican party had on its side the interests of manufacturers and laborers, while on the other side was a large portion of the Democratic party backed by foreign influence. The passage of the Mills bill in the interest of free trade would be a victory for the British commerce. speech to the House more than two hours long lected by the State Committee, and are as follows:

James P. Pankham of Hennepin County, W. W. Satterlee of Hennepin, James E. Child of Wassea, Mrs. H. A. Hobart of Goodhue, Prof. T. S. Reimstadt of Hennepin, Hugh Harrison of Hennepin, the Rev. Martin Maheny of Ramsey, Alternates: Miss A. M. Henderson of Hennepin, C. A. Rieree of Winoma, the Rev. A. Sjolander of Isanti, the Rev. F. O. Holman of Ramsey, L. W. Denton of Hennepin, C. E. Hoit of Hennepin, E. L. Curial of Anoka, J. U. Barnes of Douglas.

The district delegates are:

1. A. R. Bowker of Winoma, C. N. McLaughlin of Stee e. C. S. Kneeland of Dodge.

2. George J. Day of Nobies, J. N. Wishart of Blue harth, T. P. Grout of Rock.

3. C. A. Fosness of Chippewa, C. T. Langerson of McLeosl, L. C. Steerns of Goodhue.

4. G. P. Weils of Ramsey, W. J. Dean of Hennepin, C. N. Woodward of Hamsey.

5. E. A. Richardson of St. Louis, Louis Knute Johnson of Otter Tail, Peter Abletoft of Becker.

PROF. ARNOLD says: Why salt gathers on the cutside of butter is because of the evaporation of water contained in the brine formed by the salt added for seasoning the butter, the brine being crowded out of the butter by contraction from change of temperature. It occurs when too much moisture is left in butter when working it, and when there is so much water in the composition of butter that it separates freely and forms an excess of brine when salt is added. In the latter case the butter contracts from the liberation of moisture without change of temperature, just as curd contracts from liberation of its whey by the action of rennet, or as lean mest contracts by separation of its as lean meat contracts by separation of moisture from the application of salt.

Ir is now thought to be a good plan to mix cotton with the pine needles in the ever popular pine pillow. Add enough cotton to make the pillow soft. One good sized pine pillow may thus be made into two, and this becomes a measure of economy, though that is not the reason which suggested the use of cotton.

Campaign Echoes.

Ir will take 412 votes to nominate a candidate at the Chicago convention, and the Omaha Res (Rep.) thinks that "a great many dark horses are figuring where to get the odd 411."

Tux Wyoming Territorial Bepublican Convention, held at Laramie, elected ex-Gov, Warren of Cheyenne and C. D. Clark as delegated to the National Convention, They go uninstructed, but with preferences for Bainn.

Ennyr, we editors in New York, New Jersey. FORTY-Two editors in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut express themselves In Depewend Harrison as the best ticket. In New York Mr. Depewend the choice of seventy-nine papers for President, and Gen. Harrison of eighty-three papers for second place. Next to Gen. Harrison william Walter Pholps is the preference of eighteen papers. VELVET CREAM .- Three pints of milk whites of six eggs, half a box of gelatine; sweeten the cream and beat to a froth; dissolve the gelatine in a cup of hot water, and when lukewarm add the cream and eggs; stir till smooth; line a mold with spenga cake, then pout in the mixture.